

THE DAILY REBEL.

Office on Market Street, nearly opposite the Post Office.

CHATANOOGA:

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 1, 1862.

THE CHATTANOOGA DAILY REBEL.

Having purchased, on the 8th of October, from Henry S. Hill, Esq., the printing materials, type, presses, etc., formerly used in printing the Chattanooga Advertiser, and more recently in the publication of THE REBEL, we announce the permanent establishment of THE CHATTANOOGA DAILY REBEL. The success of the paper thus far justifies us in assuring the public that THE REBEL is now one of the fixed institutions at Chattanooga, and will be continued permanently as a Daily, and with the state of the country and the mails justify it, we will commence the issue of a Weekly and, perhaps, a Tri-weekly paper.

For the present we can only issue a Daily, for which we will receive subscriptions on the following terms:

Terms of Subscription.

DAILY REBEL per year.....	\$10.00
Six Months.....	5.00
Three Months.....	3.00
One Month.....	1.00

Sup. The CASH must accompany all orders for the paper. Subscribers of private persons will receive no attention. Therefore such subscribers had better be sent to us.

PROVIDE FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED.

Owing to the great and sudden increase of sick and wounded soldiers in the hospitals of Chattanooga there is a pressing want of beds, bed-clothes and wearing apparel for the use of the soldiers. Many of them are without a change of clothing, and it is very important for their recovery that they should be speedily supplied with these articles. Old clothes that are of no use to the owners can be very advantageously used in the hospitals and will be thankfully received. If you have anything to give, now is the time to show your interest in the welfare of sick and wounded soldiers. Dr. Stout, the able and efficient Surgeon of the Post, will give the necessary directions to all who want to make contributions to the hospitals. Vegetables, chickens, milk, and such articles, are very much needed, and a fair price will be given for them. The whole country is interested in the hospitals at this place since there are soldiers here from all the divisions in the Army of the Mississippi.

WHY SO SLOW?

It gives us no pleasure to criticise the action of our Government or of any of our Generals. We hope and believe they are using their utmost energies to carry us safely through this struggle. There are, however, some things to which we wish to call their attention, and although we do not claim to be skilled in military service, there are some things that all persons who will give them any examination must understand. It seems to us that our Government is too slow, in several particulars. Why have not hospitals been erected in the interior of the country during the past summer for the comfort and convenience of the sick? This could have been done at Chattanooga, Athens, Cherokeeland, Knoxville, in East Tennessee, and at various places in Georgia. It would have cost considerable sum of money, but it is more important for us now to take care of our sick than to save expenses. We are poorer in men than in anything else. We must commence in this particular or we will be overpowered by the mere force of numbers. Millions of dollars might be wisely and prudently expended in the erection of hospitals at proper places, and this course would prove to be the truest economy. Hospitals should be built in the interior where the enemy would never come, for we must make our arrangements for a defensive war. These hospital buildings, if we become able to advance into the enemy's country and our hospitals require to be moved forward, could be disposed of to private individuals without much loss to the Government. We have been too slow in erecting proper buildings for hospitals, and the sooner we commence building them now the better will it be.

Again, our Government has, we fear, been too slow in providing proper clothing for the army. This ought to have been attended to last spring and summer. The appeals which are now being made to the people ought to have been made then. In summer time prepare for winter is as good a motto as "in time of peace prepare for war." Another matter of vast importance which, we fear, has somewhat been neglected, is the strengthening of the natural defences of East Tennessee. The enemy are anxious to get this portion of our country. They know its great military importance. Have we used the proper energy in preparing the country to receive an attack of the enemy? Has any able engineer been sent here to examine the country and report what works are needed?

We have done our duty in calling attention to this subject, and we can do no more. It will be too late to make preparations after the enemy are here. The enemy know the condition of East Tennessee much better than the writer of this article pretends to do, for they have spies all through this region who are well acquainted with all the mountain passes. Nothing that we can say will

give them any information which they do not now possess. The strong points in East Tennessee may be more strongly fortified than we think. We hope it is so. If it is not, it cannot be done too soon.

We could mention other instances where our Government has been too slow, but do not deem it prudent to do so. We have mentioned these things not in a spirit of fault-finding, but from a sense of duty to the Government and the people. If our suggestions are worth nothing let them be disregarded, but if they are serviceable, then they will, we hope, meet with the approbation of the military authorities, because it has always been a mark of true greatness not to reject any suggestions merely because their authors do not occupy high positions.

We learn that there are various texts being resorted to in order to avoid being enrolled as conscripts. Stout, able-bodied and athletic young men are getting some status as agents to buy articles of food and clothing, also horses, mules and wagons, thinking thereby that they will avoid being put in the army. These things can be done as well by men over forty as by younger men. There are, also, many disabled soldiers who are unfit for active exercise, who are as honest and capable as any men in the country, who would make excellent agents. The men who are attempting to evade the law are, however, mistaken as to its provisions. They are just as liable to be enrolled now as if they were not Government agents.

"A Tennessee Volunteer," the other day, made known the fact that many men were getting employed by Government contractors, hoping thereby to avoid conscription. All this will not avail them. It is the duty of the enrolling officers to enroll all such, and if they are exempt, the proper authorities will grant them exemptions. Let it be known how many men liable to conscription are employed as agents or are working under contractors. The exemption law was not intended to enable men to avoid the conscription law, and such perversion of its provisions should be looked after by the Government.

SHOEMAKERS, TANNERS AND OWNERS OF FACTORIES.

The extract which we give this morning from the letter of Hon. B. H. Hill, will attract the attention of all the men interested. If the men mentioned above do not reduce their prices they will not be entitled to exemption under the law. They are only allowed to make seventy-five per cent., and Mr. Hill shows what this means. We hope the Government will see that this provision of the exemption law is rigidly enforced. It would be an outrage to permit men to stay at home merely to enrich themselves at the expense of the public and to the great injury of the soldiers. Let this matter be closely watched.

The Whiskey Transportation.—In a short paragraph a few days ago, we mentioned that the Confederate and the State authorities of Georgia had come in conflict, by the refusal of the Superintendent of the Western and Atlantic Railroad to transport two car loads of whiskey for the Medical Department of the army. We have since understood that all impediments in the way of the transportation were removed by Gov. Brown, as soon as he was informed that the whiskey was for army use. We are inclined to think that our first informant (an officer in the army) was somewhat affected with the spirit of exaggeration when he informed us that the authorities at Richmond had sent an agent for the purpose of seizing the road. At any rate we have heard nothing more of it.

We have learned that newsboys sometimes sell the Rebel at more than ten cents a copy. If this is ever done, we hope some person will be kind enough to give us the name of the boy, and he will not be allowed to sell any more papers from this office.

We very much fear that the farmers in this section, owing to the disadvantage under which they have labored in getting their land in working order, and the high price of wheat not sowing enough for the next year's crop. Many of them are not willing to run the risk of putting the seed in the ground at this late day. But in this they are wrong. To maintain our armies and feed our people bread shall make it a point to continue my seeding until forced by the hardness of the weather to stop. If the war continues wheat and flour next year will rule at figures of which we now have no conception, and even should there not be a full field to the bushel down, the farmer will be amply repaid for the price he will get for what he makes. By all means then we would urge upon our country friends to send us much of this important grain as may be possible.—*Greencastle Banner*.

Gen. Lee's Army.—The Lynchburg Republican of October 24th, says that the report that Jackson had crossed into Maryland, was reiterated by passengers on the Orange train last night, with seeming confidence in its truth. They also report that he had made a dash upon the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and damaged it most seriously.

The crossing is said to have been effected near Williamsport, the Yankees retiring before him. These reports are given for what they are worth. We do not pretend to vouch for their accuracy.

Lord Lyons is expected to return to Washington on the English steamer of the 11th inst.

Battle between Floyd and the Enemy in Kentucky.

The Lynchburg Virginian, of Friday, says: Captain Stephen Halsey, of Floyd's command, arrived here yesterday evening, and reports that a fight occurred between a portion of Floyd's command, about 300, and a force of the enemy, supposed to be about 400, at Warfield, Lawrence county, Kentucky, on Sunday the 12th instant. The enemy was driven through the town and pursued about three miles. Col. Wm. E. Porter, commanding on our side, and received a painful wound in the leg. Capt. Warfield Semmes was shot through the thigh, and privates Hampton and Hall were wounded, the latter supposed to be mortally, as he was shot through the lungs. We captured 20 horses, 100 head of cattle, and six prisoners. Capt. Halsey represents Floyd's command as being well clad, well armed, with plenty of provisions, and in good spirits.

We copy the following infamous order from the Nashville Union, of Sunday. It is a fair specimen of a number which the dirty sheet contains. Comment is unnecessary.—*Murfreesboro Banner*.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Nashville, Oct. 25, 1862.

Special Orders No. 20. Extract.

1. Twenty-five dollars reward will be paid for the discovery and information of any arms or munitions of war concealed in violation of Special Orders No. 19.

2. Any slave giving reliable information of arms shall receive military protection.

By command of Brig. Gen. Negley.

JAMES A. LOWRIE,
Capt. and A. A. G.

(Official.)

G. M. L. JOHNSON, Capt. and A. D. C.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Corinth, October 5th, 1862.

General Rosecrans presents his commands to Major General Van Dorn, commanding officer of the Confederate forces, who sends the flag of truce, and states that ample provision has been made for the burial of the dead, and a soldier's tribute will be paid them, especially those who fell bravely, as many of Major's division did.

[Signed] W. S. ROSENCRANS,
Major Gen. Comdg.

(Official.)

M. M. KNOX, Capt. and A. A. G.

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The Richmond correspondent of the Charleston Mercury says:

An intelligent and entirely trustworthy private, who was taken prisoner at Antietam, pronounced in Maryland An t' tom, accent on the last syllable—says he was led off not far from McClellan's headquarters, and often seen him. He is sure that he is drinking hard—he was once an incorrigible toper. I hear, but was reformed by his wife. His habit is to talk out very loudly to the group which assemblies around him; and this prisoner says he one day heard him exclaim: "The demagogues have got us into all this trouble, and are keeping us in. If the master were left to Gen. Lee and myself, we could settle it in half an hour."

FROM NEW ORLEANS—FEDERAL GUERRAS REPORTED.—The New York papers have news from New Orleans to the 17th by the steamship Patrician. An expedition went up the river to Donaldsonville on the 1st to take possession of a lot of cattle which had been sent from Texas to the Rebels. The gaunt hounds, Itasca and Kisses, had, however, already got hold of them, numbering in all 1,600 fine beefs. While passing down the river with this welcome freight, a Rebel battery about three miles below Donaldsonville opened fire on the boats. The Itasca was repeatedly struck, and Lieutenant Swasey killed, as were a several men on the other boats. After doing all the damage possible to the rebels, the Rebels abandoned the battery.

Two Wisconsin Lieutenants in Trouble.

T. C. Hindman, the rebel commander in Atlanta, has written a letter to Gen. Curtis, warning him not to shoot or hang one Lieutenant Follett, as a guerrilla, and notifying him as follows:

I have ordered 1st Lt. Leutenant Follett, of the 1st Wisconsin cavalry, U. S. A., whom I have in custody as a prisoner of war, to be placed in close confinement, and in the event of violence being done to Lt. Follett, I desire, also, General, to call attention to the recent murder of Samuel Berry, a citizen of Crittenden county, Arkansas, by men of the Federal army or navy, at Council Bend, Arkansas. The circumstances are reported to me as follows: Berry has been charged with burning his own cotton and sugar, to prevent its falling into the hands of the Federal troops. For that offence he was taken aboard one of your boats, tried and acquitted. As he was leaving the boat he was told to run, which in his flight, he did; as he ran, the rebels on the boat fired upon him and killed him. I demand that the murderer be surrendered to me for punishment. To enforce this demand, I have ordered a 2nd Lieutenant from Wisconsin, J. T. Connel, a prisoner of war in my hands, into close confinement. If you fail or refuse to deliver up the murderer of Berry, 2nd Lt. Connel will be hanged.

Lieut. Hobbs and Connel both belonged to Company B, Capt. Eggleston, Daniels' cavalry.

We clip the above from the Chicago Times. Hindman's policy will bring the Yankees to their senses.

AN IMENSE TRAIN.—During the last four days the immense train of wagons brought by our army from Kentucky, has been passing through the city in a continuous stream, making a ceaseless rumble that might be compared to a "protracted meeting" of earthquakes. Allowing that these wagons—all drawn by good conditional stock—travel twenty miles a day, this monster train already stretches out to eighty miles in length, and the end is still to come!

We may well exclaim of it as Macbeth did of the apparitions of Banquo's vision.

200 Wood Choppers Wanted.

CONSTANT employment and prompt pay, with good prices. Apply at once to the undersigned.

W. J. DAVIS,
HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT N. TES.,
KNOXVILLE, Oct. 21st, 1862.

Special Orders No. 22. Extract.

III. Commanders of Posts within the limits of this Department will immediately make a return of their animals killed for the army, for tanning, and the purchase of leather for manufacturing. Taners having leather on hand and willing bids will do well to submit their bids to the postmaster, or to the quartermaster, who may be found within their districts, absent from their commands without leave when less of absence may have expired. Such posts are described in the army, and include all posts without a certificate of exemption. They may call upon the Sheriff and Constables to aid them, and if necessary, to be present when the postmaster, or quartermaster, or any other person, who may be found within their districts, absent from their commands without leave when less of absence may have expired. Such posts are described in the army, and include all posts without a certificate of exemption. 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